

The Qu'Appelle Progress.

Vol. IV.

QU'APPELLE, N.W.T., FRIDAY, MAY 10, 1889.

No. 27.

Business Directory.

QU'APPELLE.

QUEEN'S HOTEL,
Metotosh Bros., Proprietors.
LELAND HOUSE,
Love & Raymond, Proprietors.
S. H. CASWELL,
General Merchant.
J. P. BEAUCHAMP,
General Merchant.
G. H. V. BULYEA,
Insurance and General Agent, Dealer in Flour and Feed, Furniture, etc.
WM. BRYDON,
Chemist and Druggist.
P. E. DURST,
Watchmaker and Jeweller.
FRANK AMAS,
Agent for Royal Silverware Co. Orders taken for any article of silverware and delivered at lowest prices.
W. H. BELL,
Wholesale and Retail Butcher. Leader in Fresh and Cured Meat, Sausage, etc.
R. HOCKLEY,
Tombstoner. Agent for Manufacturers, Life and Accident Insurance Co.
A. MCKENZIE,
Baker, Dealer in Fruits, Confectionery, etc.
J. G. MCKENZIE,
Merchant Tailor.
JAMES WEIDMAN,
Book and Job Printer and Publisher.
J. B. MILLIKEN & Co.,
Harness and Saddlery.
S. H. COLLINS,
Boots and Shoes.
D. H. McMILLAN & BRO.,
Qu'Appelle Roller Mills.
J. A. COWAN,
General Agent for A. Harris, Son & Co's Agricultural Implements, Qu'Appelle Stn.
H. A. AXFORD,
Agent for Massey Manufacturing Co. Complete farmers outfit always on hand.
A. C. PATERSON,
Forwarder & General Agent.
THOMSON & NELSON,
Forwarders and Dealers in Building Material.
J. H. MACCAUL,
Lumber Merchant and Insurance Agent.
A. HOLLINGSHEAD,
House, Sign and Carriage Painter.
J. B. ROBINSON,
Contractor, Builder, etc.
J. BURGHALL & SONS,
Builders & Contractors.
LEESON & SCOTT,
Prince Albert Mail Stage line leaves Qu'Appelle every Tuesday morning.
R. JOHNSTON,
Livery, Feed and Sale Stable.
J. DOOLITTLE,
Dealer in Bricks.
J. MCKEN, WEN,
General Blacksmith.
FRANK MARWOOD,
General Blacksmith.
J. C. PRICE,
Carriage and Wagon Maker.
CANADA N. W. LAND CO.,
Leslie Gordon, Agent.
E. WISMER,
Tinsmith, Dealer in Stoves and Tinware.
J. R. DUNN,
Contractor in Plastering, Kalsomining, Brickwork, Stonework, etc.
E. J. WEIDMAN,
Dealer in Books, Stationery, etc. Agent for Organs and Sewing Machines.
LESLIE GORDON,
Advocate, Notary Public, Conveyancer, COMMISSIONER FOR MANITOBA, &c.
Agent for Canada North West Land Co. and Qu'Appelle Town Site.
Fire & Life Insurance. Money to Lend. QU'APPELLE STATION, N.W.T.
R. DENNIS STERNING, B.A.,
LEADER OF SUPERIOR COURT, ENGLAND.
NOTARY PUBLIC.
Advocate for North West Territories, Solicitor, &c.
Money to Lend. Fire, Life and Accident Insurance effected.
QU'APPELLE STATION, N.W.T.
W. SYMES REDPATH,
Advocate, Notary Public, Issuer of Marriage Licenses and Insurance Agent.
Box 42.
QU'APPELLE, N.W.T.
C. S. DAVISON,
Liquor Auctioneer.
For the North West Territories. Sales conducted on the checkbook system. Arrangements can be made at my office, or at the Probation Office.
QU'APPELLE.

\$800 IN PRIZES.

Queen's Birthday

GRAND Celebration

BY THE CITIZENS OF THE
Town of Qu'Appelle,

—ON—

Friday & Saturday, May 24 & 25.

Base Ball Tournament

For Silver Cup, to commence at 10 o'clock.

Racing & Athletic Sports.

For Prize List and other particulars see posters.

Qu'Appelle Brass Band

Will play during the day.

EXCURSION RATES ON C. P. R.

HAROLD JAGGER,
Secretary-Treasurer.

W. T. THOMPSON, D. T. S.,
DOMINION LAND SURVEYOR AND
CIVIL ENGINEER.
QU'APPELLE STATION.

J. F. GUERIN, L.D.S.,

DENTAL SURGEON.

QU'APPELLE.

OFFICE on Main street, Qu'Appelle.

REGINA.

DAWSON, ROSE & Co.,
Wholesale Druggists, Regina, N. W. T.

Mortgage Sale

OF VALUABLE FARM PROPERTY IN
THE DISTRICT OF ASSINIBOIA,
N. W. T.

UNDER the power of sale contained in a certain mortgage (which will be produced at the time of sale) there will be offered for sale by Public Auction, by Geo. F. Dunn, Auctioneer, at his sale room in the town of Mooseomin, N. W. T., on Monday, the Thirtieth day of May, A. D. 1889, at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon.

The Northwest quarter of section six in township eighteen, range eight, west of the second Meridian in the Northwest Territories. This farm is about five miles north of Summerhill Station on the C. P. R. and contains 160 acres of which 100 acres have been cultivated. On the property there is a log house, granary and stable.

Further particulars, terms and conditions of sale made known on day of sale or on application to Auctioneer, or to

ANDREWS & ANDREWS,
Vendors' Solicitors,
Winnipeg.

Dated 15th April, 1889.



Public Notice.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that His Honor, the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to order that sittings of the Supreme Court for the Judicial District of Western Assiniboia shall be held within the said District at two o'clock in the forenoon on the days and at the places following:

REGINA.

The Third Tuesday in the months of March, June and December in each and every year.

MOOSE JAW.

The Second Tuesday in the months of April and October in each and every year.

SWIFT CURRENT.

The Third Tuesday in the months of April and October in each and every year.

QU'APPELLE STATION.

The First Tuesday in the months of April and October in each and every year.

FORT QU'APPELLE.

The First Tuesday in the months of May and November in each and every year.

By Command,
H. B. GORDON,
Secretary.

Lieutenant-Governor's Office,
Regina, N. W. T.,
Tuesday, 22nd April, 1889.

The North-West.

News Culled for The Progress by our own correspondents.

KATEPWE.

—Last Sunday's devotional exercises at this place were of a peculiar character, consisting principally of beating the ground with an old wet sack, or plowing zigzag furrows here and there, the cause of it all being a destructive prairie fire which raged over the country between here and Indian Head.

—Several fine mares have been purchased in this vicinity from the band at Indian Head, also some fine specimens of Polled Angus cattle, Mr. Skinner, of Lake View, having placed a couple of the latter on his ranch here and Mr. C. Peltier one among his large herd.

YORKTON.

—The people of this settlement are anxiously awaiting the extension of the Manitoba & Northwestern road to this place.

—Complaint is made about the failure of the mail contractor to bring the mails into the settlement on time. Usually he is a day or so late.

REGINA.

—Galleries are to be placed in the Presbyterian church immediately.

—A Winnipeg architect's plans for the new public school have been chosen. The Simard-Bowd system of heating and ventilation is to be incorporated.

—A young lad named Harry Ball was somewhat seriously injured on the afternoon of the 6th inst., while helping at the moving of Pelican's hall, occupied as the primary school department, off the market square to a site next McCusker's blacksmith shop.

MOOSEMIN.

—The barn and stables of J. G. Carroll, a half mile north of this place, was destroyed to-day by fire. The cause of the blaze is supposed to be a spark from the chimney of the dwelling house which was but a short distance from the stables. At the time the fire originated the stables contained several horses and some young stock, all of which was rescued with the exception of one young animal. The barn contained about one thousand bushels of oats and about two tons of hay, all of which was destroyed. Total loss about \$1,000, slightly covered by insurance.

MOOSE JAW.

—A rifle club is to be started here this season.

—The merchants have all agreed to close their stores at 8 o'clock.

—J. J. McLean has sold out his stock of groceries to E. A. Baker & Co.

—The Moose Jaw council are about buying some land east of the town for a cemetery. The price is said to be \$30 per acre.

—The sheep on the Moose Jaw ranch have wintered well without feeding. Supt. Rimbridge gives a very favorable report of his experience in sheep raising here.

STRONG RESISTANCE.

A healthy human body has strong powers of resistance against disease, but where weakness or lack of tone exists disease quickly assails it. Keep the system clear, the blood pure and the vital powers vigorous and active by the use of Barlow's Blood Purifier, the true vitalizer and restorative.

SALT COATS.

—The prairie fire bugs are still at work and much timber is being destroyed. The police are doing their best to catch these destroyers, but find a difficulty in some cases of proving anything, as the perpetrators' neighbors won't squeal on them. Some cases have, however, been proven and fines inflicted. It is likely the next case will be made a lesson of as a warning to others.

BATTLEFORD.

—The postoffice has been removed to the building formerly occupied by H. H. Millie, nearly opposite its old site.

—The water in the Saskatchewan is about as low as it ever gets at any time of the year. There was no "spring rise" as in ordinary seasons.

—The organ in St. George's Church has been sold to the recreation room at the barracks and a new and very superior one ordered for the church.

—Chief Bearly, of the Cree reserve, Duck Lake, died a couple of weeks ago. He was always a cantankerous fellow and took a prominent part in the late rebellion.

The Battle River bridge—the temporary, not the permanent one—was completed last week. Plenty of people are found to aver, after the fact, that the bridge need not have been taken down this season. But as they used to say in Manitoba, when any extreme of weather was reached, that it was an "exceptional" year, so we may say of our bridge. From the time that Richard Fuller, the telegraph contractor, and the Dominion Board of Works put the first bridge over this stream fourteen or fifteen years ago up to the present time, the ice has always gone out with sufficient force to carry away any pier or pile work that presented an obstruction. The water is now so low it can easily be forded. A ditch has been formed on the upper side of the roadway to cut off the flow of water from the hill during the rainy season.

SUMMERHILL SCHOOL.

The following shows the standing of the pupils in their respective classes for the month of April:

FOURTH CLASS.—Priscilla Dynes, Duncan McDonald, Maggie McDonald.

SEN. THIRD.—Rebecca Fleming, Wm. Fleming, Mary Fleming, Hattie Dynes, Barbara McDonald, Donald Laidlaw, John Fleming, Stuart Fleming.

JUN. THIRD.—Maud Aldred, Jas. Laidlaw, John Aldred, Thos. Fleming, John Laidlaw.

Average attendance during the month, 24.

J. F. M.

The Presbyterian soldiers of the Cameron Highlanders, under the command of Col. Everett, assembled on Sunday morning for Divine service in St. Giles Cathedral, Edinburgh, when the singing was led by the string band of the regiment. The Rev. Dr. Lees preached from the text "Kendure hardness as a good soldier of Jesus Christ." There was a large attendance of the military and of the general public. A similar service is to be conducted every Sunday. This is the first Sunday service in St. Giles Cathedral in which an orchestra has taken the place of the choir and organ.—London Times.

NAPLES, May 6.—The volcano of Vesuvius is in an alarming state of eruption. Streams of lava are pouring down the sides of the mountains on the Pompeii side.

HUNTING APPOINTMENTS.

Qu'Appelle hounds will meet on Tuesday, May 14, at Altadore, Mr. Dopping-Heppenstall's farm, at 9 a. m.

Friday, May 10th, at Mr. Sperling's place, at 9 a. m.

Battleford Herald: The Regina Leader is sore on the references that have been made to its management of the printing of the Ordinances and parades a lot of figures to prove that the work was done with extraordinary despatch. It multiplies the number of pages of the book by the number of copies printed and figures out two millions of impressions. The Leader has furnished proofs against itself. It claims to have a press capable of printing sixteen pages at the rate of one thousand impressions an hour. This would have run the forms off in a little over two weeks; but it pleads that "taking into account accidents, delays and all other apparently trifling considerations in a printing office," only about half this speed was attained. This, however, would have put the job through in about one month instead of four, which it actually took. The statement that the whole had to stand in type for some weeks before the Assembly met until the book was completed, shows the Leader has a large font of type, but the fact tells against the office. With this quantity of type and their costly steam press much quicker despatch should have been attainable.

QUICK TIME—48 HOURS.

"I always use Haysard's Pectoral Balsam for colds and it cannot be beaten. It has always cured me within 48 hours, which no other medicine will do, and I always keep a bottle by me." These words from Chester Miller, laundry, Ont., prove efficacy of a popular preparation.

The soap works of David and William Gibbs, in Hanover Court, Milton Street, London, was burned. Loss, £100,000.

Three popular meetings were held at Edinburgh on the 22nd inst., at each of which a resolution was passed protesting against the presentation of the freedom of the city to Mr. Parnell.

The London Daily Telegraph says that: "The new Earl of Carlisle is a strong teetotaler, and so is Lady Carlisle. Since he has had the management of the estates as one of the trustees he has closed all the public houses on the property. The cellar at Castle Howard contained some of the best home-brewed ale in England, and the brew-houses were famous everywhere; but they have been entirely destroyed and the vats emptied."

Paris, May 6.—President Carnot was shot at last evening. As the president was leaving the palace of Elysee to attend the Centennial celebration at Versailles, a stranger drew a pistol, and pointing it directly at him, fired. The man was immediately seized and a rush was made toward the president to discover the extent of his injury. M. Carnot quickly assured the crowd that he was not hurt and the excitement was over. The man who did the shooting gave his name as Perrin, and his occupation as a machine-stoker. He stated that he had no desire to kill the president and showed the truth of his assertion by proving that he had fired blank cartridges. He desired to call attention to a grievance.

SEVERELY BURNED.

"I burnt my hand severely, and did not know what to do till a friend ran in with Haysard's Yellow Ointment and applied it and it drew out the pain and healed it in a few days. I would not be without it." Mary Lapard, 49 Cecil St., Toronto.

The Qu Appelle Progress

IS A STRAIGHT
PROHIBITION PAPER
Making the Cause of First Political
Importance.
Only One Dollar a Year in Advance.

FRIDAY, MAY 10, 1890.

WATCHWORDS FOR THE HOUR.

BY MISS FRANCIS E. WILLARD.

The government fulfils its duty best that most protects its choicest treasures, and these treasures are its homes, but in the presence of the liquor power, home is to-day like a shorn lamb to which the wind is tempered.

The three sworn foes of boyhood and young manhood are the saloons, the gambling house, the haunt of shame. You would scorn to give a legal status to the last two. Why do you give a legal status to the first, with which the others are almost inseparably linked.

Prohibitory laws are vastly better enforced than license laws, and that they are more effective against the enemy, is amply proved by their more strenuous efforts against Prohibition.

High license is the brake put on by politicians to slow up the Prohibition train; it is the Trojan horse, concealing deadly foes, admitted by the unwary to the Temperance camp. No enemy so powerful as one who comes in friendship's guise.

The simple fact is that high license proposes the continuance of the saloon, and does not provide for discontinuing its consequences, which are disease, poverty, crime and death. Hence, in effect, the compact which high license makes with the municipality amounts to this: the taxpayers take collateral and the home take the consequences.

Representatives of the liquor traffic will speak to you in behalf of what is dearest to them; they will tell you of vested interests in brewery, distillery and dramshop. I speak instead of those whose vested interests are the sons for whose sake they went down into the valley of unutterable pain, and in the valley of death, with the dew of eternity upon their foreheads, passed the sacred but terrible ordeal of motherhood.

In the name of boyhood bewildered and manhood betrayed; in the name of womanhood tortured and home violated and destroyed, I denounce high license as a crime in these high places of the nation, and pronounce upon it the *anathema marthantha* of the American home. It is the devil's counterfeit for the pure gold of prohibition. It binds men to moral distinctions, sells them to the demon of expediency and sets its grinding heel upon the pure face of righteousness and truth. It merits the malediction uttered by the gentlest lips that ever yet pronounced a curse.

May God bless every voter with whom the solemn power of this august decision rests, and may each stand like a soldier on duty to guard the weak, the unrepresented and the voiceless, in my earnest prayer.

Rev. John McNeill, addressing young men, said the scratching of the pen when they signed the pledge would be heard with joy in heaven and with fear in hell.

Mr. Cranston of Edinburgh recalls the time when it would have been deemed nonsense to have allowed a teetotaler to get into the town council, but now that body contains twelve total abstainers.

In the town of Bessbrook, where John G. Richardson employs three thousand people in the manufacture of Irish linen, no liquor has been sold for forty years, and as a result there is neither policeman, prison, pawnshop nor pauper in the town.

The Lord Mayor of York, England, says he knows of a distillery where the turnover is about \$1,500,000 a year, and the work is done by about 150 workmen. If this capital was employed in any other manufacturing industry it would give employment to from 15,000 to 16,000 workmen.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Vineland, New Jersey, of which so much has been written, is still true to the Prohibition cause. The last vote at the spring election on the liquor question stood 46 for license, and 1,074 against.

A story comes from Springfield, Mass., of a terrible double tragedy, in which a prominent citizen, 78 years of age, was shot and killed by a drunken son, who then fired his father's dwelling, and afterwards shot himself.

Prof. Lees says that one result of liquor drinking is that it masks the symptoms of disease produced by other causes, and serves to frustrate the aims of proper treatment, and to set the physician's skill at defiance. The abstainer has not half the sickness of the moderate drinker, the diseases to which he is subject are much more amenable to treatment, and require less violent remedies.

The Fredericton, N. B., Temperance Journal says: "The construction of the Cape Breton railway, and the employment of hundreds of navvies, has greatly increased the demand for liquors in Cape Breton, and the result has been deplorable, and several deaths from the result of drinking have recently been recorded. Recently a temperance league was formed, and one thousand dollars subscribed. Many convictions have been recorded from various parts of the county, and culprits have gone to gaol, but in North Sydney a number of illicit rum-sellers combined to fight the Scott Act, and have entered upon the fight with lawyers, bombs, the incendiary's torch and brute force. A few nights ago George McKean, a prominent and active temperance man, was beaten on the public streets. Monday night his barn was burnt. The prosecutions are conducted in the name of the town clerk. On the night of April 1st, an explosive missile was thrown into his dwelling and his house set on fire, but the building was saved from destruction. These acts of incendiarism have aroused public indignation, and the town council offers a reward of seven hundred dollars for the discovery and conviction of the incendiaries, and a public subscription is being taken up to reimburse McKean for his destroyed property."

It is claimed that the repeal of the Scott Act in Colchester, Nova Scotia, is not an indication of anti-Scott act sentiment. The Nova Scotia prohibitionists claim that the great majority of the people throughout the province and in Colchester county itself are in favor of the Scott Act, but they say the situation in Colchester was a very peculiar one. It is clearly and ably explained by Mr. D. Styles Fraser, of Springhill, in a recent issue of the *Springhill Clarion*, and may be summarized in the following terms: The Act was adopted in 1881 by a majority of 1234 votes. A liquor seller of Truro, named Carter, filed a protest, and demanded a scrutiny. This scrutiny has never been held, because the Judge of the county Court, before whom the protest should be tried, is an uncle of the returning officer, and, therefore precluded from trying the case. The law does not allow any other judge to take his place, and the Scott Act is therefore nominally in force, so as to suspend the license law, but on account of this dispute, convictions cannot be secured. Therefore the liquor traffic is literally "Scott free" in Colchester. Under these circumstances temperance people have thought it wiser to repeal the Scott Act. They will then be free to repeal it if they desire, in three years from the present time. Meanwhile, as the Nova Scotia law requires that an applicant for a license must have on his petition two-thirds of the rate-payers in his neighborhood, it is not likely that many, if any, licenses will be issued, and the severe penalty of the license law will be available for the punishment of those who sell without license.

The repealing of the Scott Act in Colchester was a victory for the temperance cause against the liquor sellers, who would rather have had the Act remain as it was.

THE GREAT WAR SYNDICATE.

BY FRANK R. STOCKTON.

—AUTHOR OF—

"RUDDER GRANGE," "ALICE KILBRIGHT—HER ADVENTURES," "THE BEE-MAN OF ORR," "THE CHRISTIAN WRECK," "THE LADY ON THE TIGER," "THE LATE MRS. NELL," "THE HUNDRETH MAN," "THE CAST-ING AWAY OF MRS. LECKE AND MRS. ALESHINE," "THE DUBARTS," ETC., ETC.

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FRANK R. STOCKTON.

In the spring of a certain year, not far from the close of the Nineteenth century, when the political relations between the United States and Great Britain became so strained that careful observers on both sides of the Atlantic were forced to the belief that a serious break in these relations might be looked for at any time, the fishing schooner *Eliza Drum* sailed from a port in Maine for the banks of Newfoundland.

It was in this year that a new system of protection for American fishing vessels had been adopted in Washington. Every fleet of these vessels was accompanied by one or more United States cruisers, which remained on the fishing grounds, not only for the purpose of warning away American craft who might approach too near the three mile limit, but also to overlook the action of the British naval vessels on the coast, and to interfere, at least by protest, with such seizures of American fishing boats as might appear to be unjust. In the opinion of all persons of sober judgment there was nothing in the condition of affairs at this time so dangerous to the peace of the two countries as the presence of these American cruisers in the fishing waters.

The *Eliza Drum* was late in her arrival on the fishing grounds, and having, under orders from Washington, reported to the commander of the *Lennehaha*, the United States vessel in charge at that place, her captain and crew went vigorously to work to make up for lost time. They worked so vigorously and with eyes so single to the catching of fish, that on the morning of the day after their arrival they were hauling up cod at a point which, according to the nationality of the calculator, might be two and three-quarters or three and one-quarter miles from the Canadian coast.

In consequence of this intemperately and apparently to the maritime mile the *Eliza Drum*, a little before noon, was overhauled and seized by the British cruiser *Dog Star*. A few miles away the *Lennehaha* had perceived the dangerous position of the *Eliza Drum*, and had started toward her to warn her to take a less doubtful position. But before she arrived the capture had taken place. When he reached the spot where the *Eliza Drum* had been fishing the commander of the *Lennehaha* made an observation of the distance from the shore, and calculated it to be more than three miles. When he sent an officer in a boat to the *Dog Star* to state the result of his computations the captain of the British vessel replied that he was satisfied the distance was less than three miles, and that he was now about to take the *Eliza Drum* into port.

On receiving this information, the commander of the *Lennehaha* steamed closer to the *Dog Star* and informed her captain by means of a speaking trumpet, that if he took the *Eliza Drum* into a Canadian port, he would first have to sail over his ship. To this the captain of the *Dog Star* replied that he did not in the least object to sail over the *Lennehaha*, and proceeded to put a prize crew on board the fishing vessel.

At this juncture the captain of the *Eliza Drum* ran up a large American flag; in five minutes afterwards the captain of the prize crew hauled it down; in less than ten minutes after this the *Lennehaha* and the *Dog Star* were blazing at each other with their bow guns. The spark had been struck.

The contest was not a long one. The *Dog Star* was of much greater tonnage and heavier armament than her antagonist, and early in the afternoon she steamed for St. Johns, taking with her as prizes both the *Eliza Drum* and the *Lennehaha*.

All that night, at every point in the United States which was reached by telegraph, there burned a smothered fire, and the next morning, when the regular and extra editions of the newspapers were poured out upon the land, the fire burst into a roaring blaze. From lakes to gulf, from ocean to ocean, on mountains and plain, in city and prairie, it roared and blazed. Parties, sections, politics were all forgotten. Every American fortress, part of an electric system, the same fire flashed into every soul. No

matter what might be thought on the morrow, or in the coming days which might bring better understanding, this day the unreasoning fire blazed and roared.

With morning newspapers in their hands men rushed from the breakfast tables into the streets to meet their fellow men. What was it that they should do?

Detailed accounts of the affair came rapidly, but there was nothing in them to quiet the national indignation. The American flag had been hauled down by Englishmen, an American naval vessel had been fired into and captured; that was enough! No matter whether the *Eliza Drum* was within the three mile limit or not! No matter which vessel fired first! If it were the *Lennehaha*, the more honor to her; she ought to have done it! From platform, pulpit, stump and editorial office came one vehement, passionate shout directed toward Washington.

Congress was in session, and in its halls the fire roared louder and blazed higher than on mountain or plain, in city or prairie. No member of the government, from president to page, ventured to oppose the tempestuous demands of the people. The day for argument upon the exciting question had been a long and weary one, and it had been long. In less than a week the great shout of the people was answered by a declaration of war against Great Britain.

When this had been done those who demanded war breathed easier, but those who must direct the war breathed harder.

It was indeed a time for hard breathing, but the great mass of the people perceived no reason why this should be. Money there was in vast abundance; in every state well drilled men by thousands stood ready for the word to march, and the military experience and knowledge given by a great war was yet strong upon the nation.

To the people at large the plan of the war appeared a very obvious and a very simple one. Canada had given the offense, Canada should be made to pay the penalty. In a very short time 100,000, 200,000, 500,000 men, if necessary, could be made ready for the invasion of Canada. From platform, pulpit, stump and editorial office came the cry:

"On to Canada!" At the seat of government, however, the plan of the war did not appear so obvious, so simple. Throwing a great army into Canada was all well enough, and that army would probably do well enough. But the question which produced hard breathing in the executive branch of the government was the immediate protection of the sea coast—Atlantic, Gulf, and even Pacific.

In a storm of national indignation war had been declared against a power which at this period of her history had brought up her naval forces to a point double in strength to that of any other country in the world. And this war had been declared by a nation which, comparatively speaking, possessed no naval strength at all.

For some years the United States navy had been steadily improving, but this improvement was not sufficient to make it worthy of reliance at this crisis. As has been said, there was money enough, and every ship yard in the country could be set to work to build ironclad men-of-war, but it takes a long time to build ships, and England's navy was aloft. It was the British fleet that America had to fear.

By means of the continental cables it was known that many of the largest mail vessels of the British transatlantic lines, which had been withdrawn upon the declaration of war, were preparing in British ports to transport troops to Canada. It was not impossible that these great steamers might land an army in Canada before an American army could be organized and marched to that province. It might be that the United States would be forced to defend her borders, instead of invading those of the enemy.

In every fort and navy yard all was activity; the hammering of iron went on by day and by night, but what was to be done when the great ironclads of England hammered upon our defenses? How long would it be before the American flag would be seen no more upon the high seas?

It is not surprising that the government found its position one of perilous responsibility. A wrathful nation expected of it more than it could perform.

All over the country, however, there were thoughtful men, not connected with the government, who saw the perilous features of the situation, and by day these grew less afraid of being considered traitors and more willing to declare their convictions of the country's danger. Despite the continuance of the national enthusiasm, doubts, perplexities and fears began to show themselves.

In the states bordering upon Canada a reactionary feeling became evident. Un-

less the United States navy could prevent England from rapidly pouring into Canada, not only her own troops, but perhaps those of allied nations, these northern states might become the scene of warfare, and whatever the issue of the contest, their lands might be ravaged, their people suffer.

From many quarters urgent demands were now pressed upon the government. From the interior there were clamors for troops to be massed on the northern frontier, and from the seaboard cities there came a cry for ships that were worthy to be called men-of-war; ships to defend the harbors and bays; ships to repel an invasion by sea. Suggestions were innumerable. There was no time to build, it was urged; the government could call upon friendly nations. But wise men smiled sadly at these suggestions; it was difficult to find a nation desirous of entering into a war with England.

In the midst of the enthusiasm, the fears and the suggestions, came reports of the capture of American merchantmen by fast British cruisers. These reports made the American people more furious, the American government more anxious.

Almost from the beginning of this period of national turmoil, a party of gentlemen met daily in one of the large rooms in a hotel in New York. At first there were eleven of these men, all from the great Atlantic cities, but their number increased by arrivals from other parts of the country, until at last they numbered twenty-three. These gentlemen were all great capitalists, and accustomed to occupying themselves with great enterprises. By day and by night they met together with closed doors, until they had matured the scheme which they had been considering. As soon as this work was done, a committee was sent to Washington, to submit a plan to the government.

These twenty-three men had formed themselves into a syndicate, with the object of taking entire charge of the war between the United States and Great Britain.

This proposition was an astounding one, but the government was obliged to treat it with respectful consideration. The men who offered it were a power in the land, a power which no government could afford to disregard.

The plan of the syndicate was comprehensive, direct and simple. It offered to assume the entire control and expense of the war, and to effect a satisfactory peace within one year. As a guarantee that this contract would be properly performed, an immense sum of money would be deposited in the treasury at Washington. Should the syndicate be unsuccessful, the sum would be forfeited, and it would receive no pay for anything it had done.

The sum to be paid by the government to the syndicate, should it bring the war to a satisfactory conclusion, would depend upon the duration of hostilities. That is to say, that as the shorter the duration of the war, the greater would be the benefit to the country, therefore, the larger must be the pay to the syndicate. According to the proposed contract, the syndicate would receive, if the war should continue for a year, one quarter the sum stipulated to be paid if peace should be declared in three months. If at any time during the conduct of the war by the syndicate an American seaport should be taken by the enemy, or a British force landed on any point of the seacoast, the contract should be considered at an end, and security and payment forfeited. If any point on the northern boundary of the United States should be taken and occupied by the enemy, \$1,000,000 of the deposited security should be forfeited for every such occupation, but the contract should continue.

It was stipulated that the land and naval forces of the United States should remain under the entire control of the government, but should be maintained as a defensive force and not brought into action except in case of failure on the part of the syndicate should render such action necessary.

The state of feeling in governmental circles, and the evidences of alarm and distrust which were becoming apparent in congress and among the people, exerted an important influence in favor of the syndicate. The government caught at its proposition, and as if it were a straw but as if it were a life raft. The men who offered to relieve the executive departments of their perilous responsibilities were men of great ability, prominent positions, and vast resources, whose vast enterprises had already made them known all over the globe. Such men were not likely to jeopardize their reputations and fortune in a case like this, unless they had well founded reasons for believing that they would be successful. Even the largest amount stipulated to be paid them in case of success would be less than the ordinary estimates for the military and naval operations which had been anticipated; and in case of failure, the vast sum forfeited would go far to repair the losses which might be sustained by the citizens of the various states.

At all events, should the syndicate be allowed to take immediate control of the war, there would be time to put the army and navy, especially the latter, in better condition to carry on the contest in case of the failure of the syndicate. Organization and construction might still go on, and should it be necessary, the army and navy could step into the contest fresh and well prepared.

All branches of the government united in accepting the offer of the syndicate. The contract was signed, and the world waited to see what would happen next.

Sunday School Lessons.

In this country where settlement is so rapid, and where the people are so numerous, the opportunity of attending public worship, our Bible Lessons will be a great help to the study of one set portion of Scripture for each Sunday. The head of the family should collect his members around him and, if possible, sing some hymn and offer prayer, then read, the portion of Scripture set for the day, take up each verse and try to induce each member of the family to talk to him and ask questions. The comments on the lesson will give will help to make the study interesting and be valuable to aid in answering questions. This should not, however, be allowed to interfere with opportunities to attend to preaching service as frequently as possible. To the regular Sunday school teacher and scholar our Bible study column commends itself by experience.

Bliss Indeed.

Aye, the bliss are pure in their paler, the roses are fragrant and sweet,
The music pours out like a sea wave, breaking in praise at the feet,
Praising in passionate strains that Jesus has risen again,
But we watch for the signs of His living in the life of the children of men
Wherever a mantle of pity falls on a wound or a sin,
Wherever a peace or a pardon springs up to o'er-master a foe,
Wherever a soft hand of blessing outreaches to succor a need,
Wherever springs healing for wounding, the Master is risen indeed.
Wherever the soul of a people arising in courage and might,
Burns forth from the errors that shrouded its hope in the gloom of the night,
Wherever in sight of God's legions the armies of evil recede,
And truth wings a soul or a kingdom, the Master is risen indeed.
So fling out your banners, brave soldiers; bring glories to altar and shrine;
Ring out, Easter bells; He has risen, for you is the token and sign
There's a world meeting upward and Godward, ye are called to the front; ye must lead,
Healed are the grave and the darkness; the Master is risen indeed.
—Lead a band.

The Gad Whip.

Who has ever heard of the gad whip? It is the symbol of a curious custom at Calator, in Lincolnshire, England, and no one knows precisely where it first originated. On Palm Sunday a person representing the proprietor of the estate of Broughton came into the porch of Calator church while the first lesson was reading, and three times cracked a gad whip, which he then folded neatly up. Retiring for a moment to a seat in the church, he came during the second lesson to the minister, with the whip held upright, and at its upper end a purse with thirty pieces of silver contained in it. Then he knelt before the clergyman, waved the whip three times around his head, and so remained till the end of the lesson, when he retired. As the custom was connected with a tenure of property, it is not kept up in modern times.

We can see in the purse and its thirty pieces of silver a reference to the misdeeds of Judas Iscariot, but why the use of the whip? Of this the only explanation which conjecture has hitherto been able to supply refers us to the ancient custom of the procession of the ass. Of that procession it is supposed that the gad whip of Calator is a sole surviving relic. The term gad whip has been a puzzle to antiquarians, but a gad (goad) for driving horses was in use in Scotland so lately as the days of Burns, who alludes to it.

Altogether it is a very curious and interesting custom.

It has been at length settled that a featherweight pugilist must weigh between 110 and 120 pounds.

John Bright represented the central district of Birmingham in the British parliament. He was re-elected in 1883. By his death the district will be vacant. The eyes of the world will be fixed with interest on the election to fill the vacancy. Will it be filled by Unionist or Home Ruler.

People of the United States should build a beautiful monument at Washington to John Bright, the great commoner, the friend of America.

It has become known that the father of his country was an ardent admirer and patron of the theatre. He was a front row man in his day.

A grave question is at present agitating the warlike breasts of private soldiers stationed at the various United States forts. It is whether they are enlisted for the purpose of blacking off their boots.

The Canadian government last year steered around the fisheries difficulty by issuing licenses to American vessels pending the settlement of the questions at dispute. The same plan will be pursued this year.

In considering the pros and cons of the proposition to raise the salaries of congressmen several points are to be remembered. Congressmen's wives and families are expected to do a much larger amount of entertaining than they did twenty years ago. Constituents must be welcomed, and often housed and fed. Balls and receptions are much more numerous than they used to be. It is the fashion of the time. When a congressman's wife withdraws from the whirl of the Washington season and endeavors to live plainly in the old simple fashion she is criticised. She does nothing to "help her husband along," it is said. Unless she dresses handsomely she is criticised again, even by her husband's frugal constituents.

One of the most interesting parts of Mr. Stead's new book is that in which he describes his meeting with Count Tolstoy, in Russia. Mr. Stead asked the famous humanitarian this question: "Suppose the emperor were to ask you what he should do, what would you say?" Tolstoy replied: "Nationalize the land. Declare absolute liberty of conscience, and establish liberty of the press. If these things are done, all the rest would come right."

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FRIDAY, MAY 3 1889.

A RIGHT RECOGNIZED.

The Dominion Government seems prepared to recognize the right of the people of the Northwest to retain the Prohibition of the liquor traffic if the majority is in favor of such a law. That has been in force in the Territories from the first and all the people now here have settled with a full knowledge of the law. Prohibition is therefore a right possessed by the inhabitants and ought not to be taken away without giving them an opportunity of expressing themselves in reference to it. It is generally conceded that a plebiscite as between Prohibition or license would be preferable to any other method of ascertaining the feeling of the country on the question. But it is claimed that a plebiscite is unknown to British law, and therefore objected to on the ground of unconstitutionality. Such being the case it is but reasonable to expect that the next best means available will be made use of to obtain an expression of the sentiments of the people on the question under discussion. The Northwest Legislature asked for power to deal with it, and the Dominion Government propose to grant it, but to put it in such away that the people will have an opportunity of electing men who will carry out their wishes. This would appear to be the intention of the Government, judging from the Northwest Bill introduced into Parliament by Mr. Dewdney. Though that Bill was subsequently withdrawn it is fair to assume that it will be introduced again at the next Session. It may be argued that under the British North America Act a Province cannot prohibit, but can only regulate the liquor traffic. But the intention of Section 110 is so plain that the Government must have been satisfied that they could grant the Northwest Legislature the Prohibitive power, or they would not have become responsible for the introduction of the Bill into Parliament. Under the circumstances the Government must be credited with the desire to respect the rights of Prohibitionists in the Territories.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The Dominion Parliament was prorogued last week.

And now what does the Regina Journal say is the most important question to be decided by the next Territorial elections to the Legislature.

The Regina Leader has not yet made it clear why it does government printing at a loss as it alleges.

That portion of a Government measure introduced into Parliament at the recent session but withdrawn, which provided that Northwest justices of the peace should be worth at least \$1200 over and above all liabilities, should have become law. Then we might have had fewer officious magistrates and less frequent excessive fines imposed.

The new postal rates went into effect in Winnipeg on Wednesday and will likely be put in force throughout the country by the end of the present week. The rate for drop letters will in future be two cents instead of one. The limit of weight on a single rate of three cents on letters is an ounce. The registration fee will be five cents.

Force of circumstances has compelled the Regina Journal to acknowledge itself in error in discussing with THE PROGRESS the part that Prohibition will play at the next elections to the Territorial Legislature. It tries, however, to let itself down easy by still asserting that it was absolutely correct so far as the information received at the time went. True the provinces have not the power to prohibit the liquor traffic, but they can surround it with such stringent regulations that it would be next to impossible for an intending dealer to comply with them, which would be virtual if not actual Prohibition. That is just what a Legislature would do if a majority of the members were Prohibitionists, and that was our view of the case when we penned the sentence the Journal so flatly contradicted. It may be that our contemporary will try to ridicule the idea and call it a fake or some other of its choice slang, as it usually does when lost in argument. We would direct the attention of the Journal to the fact that THE PROGRESS has not and does not "take credit for what its previous article shows it had no knowledge." It "transpires" in this case also that the Journal is somewhat too previous in its insinuations about "fraud" and "deception." With its wonderful prescience, it should next turn itself into a weather prophet.

Battleford Herald: "A number of the Territorial papers are having a tilt at the Regina Leader and the Government on account of the manner in which the public printing is being done, and the prices paid. We do not wish to see the price of official printing reduced below what will afford a fair profit to the offices getting it, but the time will soon arrive when the printing will be given out by contract, and a part of the conditions of such contract will necessarily be that the work shall be well done. This is not the case at present, especially with the Ordinances, and this should not be so because both the paper and type are good. The faults in the printing are very glaring and arise from other and easily remediable causes. There is no reason that in the execution of the public printing a style of work should be accepted which would not pass in ordinary commercial circles. It will not do to say that the Leader is the only office in the Territories that can do the work because others have done similar work and could do it again."

FROM OCEAN TO OCEAN.

Fishermen and miners in Nova Scotia, mechanics and farmers in Ontario and Quebec, hunters and trappers in the Territories, and gold miners in British Columbia, all praise Hoggan's Yellow Oil, the greatest internal and external remedy for all pain. It cures rheumatism, neuralgia, sore throat and croup, and is the reliance of thousands.

FAREWELL PARTY.

MR. BAKER HONORED.

It will be remembered that the Dominion Government some time ago ordered Mr. A. J. Baker, Immigration Agent, to report himself at Brandon and take charge of the immigration agency there. Last week when it was learned that Mr. Baker was about to remove his family, the citizens of Qu'Appelle formed a committee to tender him and his family a farewell party. Accordingly invitations were issued and preparations made for the occasion which was fixed for Tuesday evening last in the Government buildings. On account of a drizzling rain it was a most disagreeable afternoon and evening, which no doubt prevented many at a distance from attending; still there were about 125 people present.

A table in the form of three sides of a parallelogram had been arranged and the ladies of the town excelled themselves in the manner in which they set the table and loaded down with a multitude of attractive and toothsome edibles and dessert of seasonable fruit. The ladies are deserving of the highest praise for the lively interest they took in making the affair a grand success, which showed their high appreciation of Mr. Baker's family.

Both before and after the banquet those who desired to do so, and there were many, enjoyed themselves dancing to excellent music that was furnished. This part of the evening's pleasure continued into the wee sma' hours.

When the banquet was called Mr. A. M. McLane took the head of the table by appointment and the vice chairs were filled by Messrs. G. S. Davidson, M.T.L., and G. H. V. Bulyea. After ample justice had been done to the spread glasses, were filled with nature's crystal nectar, and the usual loyal toast honored, after which the toast "The land we live in" was proposed by Mr. McLane, connecting therewith the names of Messrs. R. D. Strong, Leslie Gordon and G. S. Davidson. The chairman explained that it was Mr. Gordon's intention to be present but on account of the inclemency of the weather and the delicate state of his health, he could not be there.

Mr. Strong felt himself unequal to the task of responding to the toast with which his name had been coupled. It should be in the hands of a Demosthenes, a Cicero, a Gladstone, or a Davin. He might say in the language of Caleb and Joshua on their return from spying out the land of Canaan, that the land we live in is a goodly land. He believed the time was not far distant when it would be filled with herds of unequalled cattle, unsurpassed horses, and a people, who for intelligence and prosperity, would compare with any on the face of the globe. One feature connected with immigration to the Northwest was that settlers came here from all parts of the world to make permanent homes for themselves and their children, and that therefore the newcomers took a deep interest in our institutions. They did not come here as others had gone to far off gold or diamond fields to make fortunes and then return home to their native land. This country with its enormous resources was capable of affording homes to millions. Many at that hour knew or had heard of our vast forests of noble timber, our magnificent rivers, our mines of unknown wealth and our boundless prairies, which would become the abode of a free and happy people. He hoped that we as well as the Eastern provinces and the other Colonies would continue welded together into the one supreme and glorious British Empire. Mr. Strong concluded with a tribute to patriotism and quoting the words of the immortal Coleridge—"Breathes there a man?" &c.

Mr. Davidson was proud to have his name connected with the toast, "The land we live in." He said that when the program of the evening was being arranged it was understood that the speeches should be short, and that he would not detain them at any length. He paid a high tribute to the guest of the evening. We were parting with a citizen who

had been one of the leading spirits of the place. When the Government had ordered his removal it was lamented by every citizen in town. Mr. Baker had been untiring in his attention and courtesy to new arrivals, and his removal was greatly regretted.

Mr. Davidson proposed "The Commercial interests," which was responded to by Messrs. G. H. V. Bulyea and J. P. Beauchamp.

"The Town of Qu'Appelle" was responded to by Messrs. Warner and Murphy.

Mr. McLane, in feeling and appropriate terms proposed the health of "The Guest of the evening," and read and presented the following address:

To Adam A. Baker, Esq., Ex-M.P.P., Government Immigrant Agent.

Sir: We, your fellow citizens of Qu'Appelle and settlers of the vicinity viewing with much regret your departure from among us, desire to give expression to those regrets and place on record the high esteem which your six years residence here has gained for you.

In losing you, Sir, we lose not only an efficient and painstaking Government officer, but a public spirited citizen, who has shown himself at all times ready to lend a helping hand for the promotion of the public interests of our town and country.

While regretting your departure, Sir, we desire to congratulate you upon your promotion to the important post of Government Immigration Agent at Brandon, a position which while severing your connection with Qu'Appelle, opens before you a wider sphere of usefulness in the great work of colonizing this vast country.

The cordial wish of your friends at Qu'Appelle is that you may be long spared to discharge the duties of your office and that happiness may follow yourself and family to your new home.

A. M. McLane, Chairman.
Geo. B. Murphy, Secretary.

Mr. Baker replied thanking them sincerely for the address and the hearty manner in which the toast had been received. He saw present clergymen, professional men and others, and he had to thank them all for their kind expression toward himself and family. He had to thank the ladies for the magnificent display of good things on the board that evening. He thanked them all on behalf of Mrs. Baker and Miss Brer for the kindly interest shown to them. It gave him great pleasure to meet so many of his fellow citizens on that occasion. He noticed in the address that it was with regret they would separate. On his part he regretted it also. His removal was not of his own choice. If he could have his own way he would prefer to remain, but he was a servant of the Government, and had to go where he was ordered. He thought he would always remember Qu'Appelle, and though absent he still hoped to visit it occasionally. He liked the surroundings of the town and would still do what he could to advance its interests. He had already had arguments with people at Brandon about the advantages of this district. He believed it was just as good as any part of Manitoba, and as good for farming as any part of the world. Many cases could be shown here of the prosperity of the farmers as a proof of the advantages possessed by the district. Qu'Appelle was known as the liveliest town on the C. P. R., west of Brandon. He hoped the place would increase as rapidly in the future as it had in the past. Mr. Baker concluded by thanking them all on behalf of Mrs. Baker, Miss Baker and himself, for their expression of good will, and wished them all good-bye.

"Mr. Bulyea proposed 'The farming interests,' which was responded to by Messrs. H. Kidd and W. S. Redpath. Much amusement was created by Mr. Redpath classing himself among the 'horny handed sons of toil.'"

"The Press" was responded to by James Weidman, of THE PROGRESS. "The Ladies" was responded to by Messrs. A. C. Patterson and J. H. McCaul. The latter in referring

to the guests of the evening said he hoped the good people of Brandon would appreciate them as they deserved to be.

The banquet concluded by singing "God Save the Queen."

"I WAS SUFFERING."

Says S. S. Siewalt, of Kingsley, Man., "from weakness and loss of appetite, with a severe headache, and could scarcely walk. My first bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters enabled me to walk about the house, and when I had taken the second bottle I found myself entirely cured."

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Crockery, Glassware, etc.

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NEW BAKERY.

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QU'APPELLE.

BREAD! FRUITS!

CONFECTIONERY, &c.

Constantly on hand.

Birthday and Bride's Cakes

A SPECIALTY.

R. JOHNSTON,

DEALER IN

Agriculture Implements,

Barbed Wire,

Buggies, Buckboards,

WAGONS, ETC.

LIVERY,

Feed and Sale Stable

First Class Rigs.

Daily Stage to Fort Qu'Appelle

QU'APPELLE, ASSIN.

Sale of Farm Lands

AND TOWN PROPERTY.

In Assiniboia, N. W. T.

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY

Now offered for the disposal of the above.

Owners wishing to Realize

Are requested to send full particulars of property with lowest selling prices to

C. E. CULLEN.

Or R. DUNDAS STREET, Assn.
Qu'Appelle Station, N. W. T.

Newsy Notes.

The Week's News Boiled down for Progress Readers.

Paris police have searched the residences of a number of the Boulangers at Neuilly.

Temperance workers in Sweden are petitioning for the total prohibition of the liquor traffic.

Archbishop Fabre has just issued a lengthy pastoral letter to his flock ordering them not to go to theatres and laying down many rules to be followed in life.

It is learned that Perrin, the man who fired at President Carnot, was recently under treatment for insanity. He has not long been released from a mad house.

The inspector of weights and measures seized 684 barrels of salt shipped by Courtright Salt Co., the same being under weight, some barrels being forty pounds light.

George Nash, pattern maker in Gurney & Co.'s works was seriously if not fatally hurt this afternoon by being struck on the abdomen by a board while working a circular saw.

An envoy of ex-Queen Natalie of Serbia has arrived at Yalta to arrange with the Serbian regency for a meeting of the exiled Queen and her son, King Alexander, at the castle of Ivanhoe.

At the meeting of the Manitoba & Northwestern Railway company, held here on the 3rd inst., it is said the proposed arrangement with the Northern Pacific & Manitoba company was not agreed to.

PARIS, May 6.—The second ballot in Saint Ouen-sur-Seine, made necessary to elect last Sunday took place to-day and resulted in the election of Boulanger and M. M. Laguerre, Nafault and Deronde to the municipal council.

King Milan of Serbia, who has started for Palestine, is travelling under the arrangement of Thomas Cook & Son. His Majesty proposes to spend about six weeks in the Holy Land visiting all the sacred points.

The new steel steamship Manitoba, for the Canadian Pacific service between here and Port Arthur was successfully launched here Saturday. The Manitoba is the finest steel steamer ever built in Canada, and is the largest vessel afloat in fresh water.

It is asserted that Mr. Alexander, the noted philanthropist and collector of paintings, is the donor of the building for the new portrait gallery to which Lord Salisbury referred in his speech at the royal academy dinner. The cost of the gallery when completed will be £100,000.

Wm. O'Brien and Edward Harrington, M. P.'s, who were released from prison for the purpose of testifying before the Parnell commission, are now on their way to London to attend the commission. Harrington is dressed in his prison garb, intending to appear in London and in the witness box in this dress.

Furious forest fires are raging in Northern Minnesota and Northern Wisconsin, and an immense amount of damage has been done. Exactly how much cannot be guessed. For miles on three sides of Duluth the fire rages among the pines, and many country residences have been destroyed by flames. On the Hermantown road, near Duluth, every dwelling for four miles have been destroyed. It is feared also that some lives have been lost, as incoming farmers report a vast sea of fire, which is sweeping everything before it. Ten miles above Wausau, Wis., the Shells sawmill and 1,300,000 feet of saw-wood and pine, valued at some \$500,000, was completely destroyed. South of Ashland for 150 miles the forests are ablaze. On the Fond du Lac Indian reservation over \$200,000 worth of skidded logs went up. Other losses, aggregating \$100,000, also occurred on the reservation. Cumberland, Wis., is almost wholly surrounded by fire. Along the Northern Pacific in the neighborhood of Cromwell, tamarack forests are burning.

The poppy from which opium is made promises to become the world's greatest scourge. Even in England the sale of opium has increased 400 per cent during the past twenty years.

John H. Swift was hanged on the 18th inst., at Hartford, Ct. He was a notorious drunkard, and after pining himself with liquor at a low saloon, he watched for his wife returning from work, and shot her dead.

The sub-committee of the Samoan conference is still busily engaged upon the land question and the future government of the islands. One of the tasks of the conference is to agree upon the recognition of the King of Samoa. It is probable that Maletoa will be reinstated, the Germans being scarcely expected to assent to the selection of Matafa with the blood of Germany unavenged. Tamasese, it is thought, would have less influence for good over his countrymen than Maletoa, and would be less able to guarantee the future peace and tranquility of the islands. In any case, it was thought best to allow the conference full powers, with perfect freedom of choice. When the Emperor gave orders for the liberation of Maletoa, it was, as it would seem, his unconditional liberation.

Virchow in describing the result of his experiments in the blood of beer drinkers, says: "It shows a decrease of water, an increase of ferritin and of colored clot, which reddened much less rapidly on exposure to the air than normal blood, and contains more of the pale blood discs than are usual in perfect health, which may be regarded as defunct bodies, no longer capable of their original duty, that of absorbing oxygen." Becker agrees with Virchow, that the large quantity of pale discs in the blood of beer drinkers is evidence of partially effete matter being retained in their blood. His experiments showed a large lessening of the quantity of carbonic acid exhaled from the lungs, and stopping the excretion of earthy phosphates, thereby retaining the ashes of combustion in the system, and retarding ventilation.

Alcoholic liquors, even in small doses, if continued alter the nature of the blood. This has been proved by numerous experiments and microscopic observations made by Professors Schultz, Virchow, Becker and others. Prof. Carl Schultz says: "Alcohol stimulates the vesicles to an increased and unnatural contraction, which deprives them of coloring matter, and hurries them on to the last stage of development, i. e., induces their premature death, not suddenly, but gradually, and more or less according to the quantity of alcohol used. The pale vesicles lose all vital resistance, less oxygen being absorbed, and less carbon being carried out, and the plasma itself becomes an irritant to the circulatory and secreting organs." This is the reason why alcoholized blood cannot nourish the body suitably, and why it is so very unfit to promote the healing of the wounds and inflamed parts.

The counsel for the Mail in the famous Jesuit libel suit has filed a preliminary plea, which it is expected will be answered in the course of a few days, when the argument will be heard probably before Judge Davidson. The plea sets forth that the cause is null and void, because the Society of Jesuits was not an incorporated body, as falsely alleged in the declaration, because the act of the legislature 50 Vic, chap. 28, under which the plaintiffs make pretence to be a corporation, is ultra vires, because the members of the society are civilly dead, because the rules of the society prevent any of its members from holding property or exercising functions which the act confers upon them, because the said act is repugnant to Imperial statutes and laws having force in this province; because the legislature has only a right to incorporate companies with provincial objects; because the objects of the society are not provincial but extend beyond the province and even beyond the Dominion of Canada and the British Empire into every quarter

of the globe; because the object and constitution of the society are inconsistent and incompatible with the constitution of the province; because the objects of the society are the teaching of doctrines and principles subversive to the constitution of the province, viz.: That the Church of Rome is superior to the state, that the Pope has a right to depose sovereigns and absolve subjects of allegiance and several other points.

Mail Contract.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, 24th May next, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mail, on a proposed Contract for four years, three times per week each way, between McLean Post Office and McLean Railway Station from 1st July next.

The conveyance to be on foot or in a suitable vehicle, computed distance 4 miles. Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of McLean and at this office.

W. W. McLEOD.

Post Office Inspector.

Post Office Inspector.

Winnipeg, 19th April, 1889.

J. B. ROBINSON
Contractor, Builder,
ETC., ETC.
QU'APPELLE.

All Work in my Line will Receive
Careful Attention.

S. H. COLLINS.

QU'APPELLE.

DEALER IN

Boots and Shoes!

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Any Price You Want Them

From \$1 up to \$10.

BOOTS MADE TO ORDER

TERMS CASH.

S. H. COLLINS.

P. E. DURST

Watchmaker & Jeweler,

QU'APPELLE,

DEALER IN

**Watches, Clocks,
JEWELRY, SILVERWARE,
DIAMONDS, SPECTACLES,
ETC., ETC.**

Particular Attention

Paid to Repairing all kinds of Fine

Watches.

Orders by Mail or Stage promptly
Attended to.

W. E. INGRAHAM,

Manager.

J. H. MacCAUL,
Insurance Agent,

AND DEALER IN

Hard & Soft Coal,

LUMBER,

SASH,

DOORS,

BUILDING PAPER, Etc., Etc.

QU'APPELLE.

Branch at Indian Head.

J. McEWEN,

General Blacksmith.

Marriage and Wagon Builder.

Horse Shoeing a Specialty.

All kinds of Job Work strictly attended to. Plans and tools made to order and guaranteed to suit. A large quantity of

IRON AND COAL.

KEPT ON HAND FOR SALE.

Carriage springs, axles and timbers also for wagons.

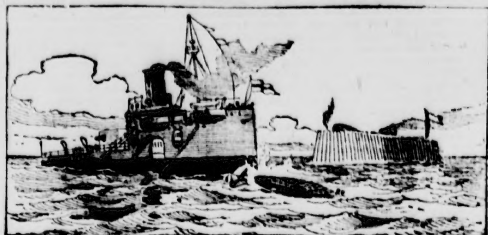
Begins in this issue of the Progress.

READ IT.

A TREMENDOUS HIT.

The Great War Syndicate!

BY FRANK R. STOCKTON.



THE FIRST GREAT NAVAL BATTLE OF THE WAR SYNDICATE.

The editor of this paper begs to announce that he has made arrangements with "Collier's Once a Week," through the American Press Association, whereby this paper will be enabled to publish, in serial form,

The Most Extraordinary Story of the Century,

THE GREAT WAR SYNDICATE,

By FRANK R. STOCKTON, the famous litterateur, author of

"Rudder Grange," "Amos Kilbright—His Adversities Experiences," "The Bec-
Man of Orn," "The Christmas Wreck," "The Lady or the Tiger,"
"The Late Mrs. Null," "The Hundredth Man," "The
Casting Away of Mrs. Lecks and Mrs. Ale-
shine," "The Dusanter," Etc.

Mr. Stockton's powers of fascination were never so thoroughly exerted as in this most extraordinary story—

**A Story Which Holds the Reader Breathless
from Beginning to End.**

Its appearance in "Collier's Once a Week" has caused the literary sensation of the year, and to its marvelous enchantment this enterprising and charming paper owes much of its signal and phenomenal success.

Watch for the First Installment of this Great Story!

**Begin at the Beginning, and We Will Risk Your
Continuing to the End!**

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QUEEN'S HOTEL,

OF THE

TOWN OF QU'APPELLE.

The Leading House in the West.

MCINTOSH BROS., PROPRIETORS.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

NOW SELLING

AT VERY LOW FIGURES!

MY STOCK OF

Boots and Shoes,

Clothing, Dry Goods,

HARDWARE,

CROCKERY & GROCERIES

is still very complete. Please give us a call and see for yourself.

J. P. BEAUCHAMP,

QU'APPELLE, N. W. T.

THE LE LAND HOUSE.

Qu'Appelle, Assiniboia.

Love & Raymond,

PROPRIETORS.

Rebuilt, Enlarge, Renovated, Everything
New and First-Class To Oug

SUITS FOR FAMILIES.

TERMS MODERATE.



No. 367.—Charade.
In every gift of fortune I abound,
In me is every vice and virtue found;
With black and blue and green myself I paint,
With me an atheist stands before a saint.

Far before nature I make art precede,
And before sovereigns give the poor the lead;
Many who bear the name of learned and wise,
Did I not help them, you would e'er despise.

Say, more, within my grasp, together bound,
The king, the beggar and the noble found.
In one thing I excel the proudest lord—
You always may depend upon my word.

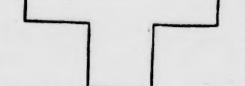
No. 368.—Easy Word Squares.

(a) 1. A grain. 2. A chili. 3. A cluster.

(b) 1. A puppet. 2. A river in North America. 3. An animal. 4. Forsaken.

(c) 1. A burden. 2. A river in England. 3. Begs. 4. A piece of furniture.

No. 369.—The Maltose Cross Squared.



Divide a Maltose cross, by two straight cuts,
Into four pieces so that the pieces when put
together will form a square.

No. 370.—A Curious Collection of Keys.

Example—A Spanish grandee. Answer—

Don-key. (Partly by sound.)

1. A failure. 7. To frustrate.

2. A lurch. 8. Obscurity.

3. A celibate. 9. A frolic.

4. Liable to career. 10. Tending to darkness.

5. Hazard. 11. A plant.

6. To sweep. 12. Unsteady motion.

No. 371.—Charade.

My first is darkness.

My second is a proposition.

My third is a plant growing in bogs.

Whole is the name of a bird.

No. 372.—A Tangle.

Yam ehret oh sty guelcho cludo ni rayo

all of rofin a blufeta's uterus.

No. 373.—A Mystic Cross.

This consists of four diamonds of five words

each, so placed that when joined by central

letters they form a cross.

Top Diamond.—A letter; queen of the

fairies; a title applied to women; wicked; a

letter. Right Hand Diamond.—A letter;

past tense of a verb meaning to possess; a

transparent fluid; a cave; a letter. Bot-

tom Diamond.—A letter; to strike; close;

an article; a letter. Left Hand Diamond.—

A letter; a fruit; a flower; a metal; a letter.

Centrals, from center to top, a male sheep;

from center to right, crude; from center to

bottom, a small animal, from center to left,

a quick blow; from top to center, to deface;

from right to center, open hostility; from

bottom to center, a resinous substance; from

left to center, equal value.

No. 374.—Enigma.

I am quite a useful article.

And found in many a form;

I am seen upon the ocean,

In sunshine and in storm;

The doctor prescribes me

When your stomach isn't right;

When the doctor builds his cabin

I help to make it tight;

I'm scarce upon the prairie,

But in the forest found,

And I am quite abundant, too,

Where little dogs abound.

No. 375.—Riddles.

(a) A word of three syllables seek till you find

That has in it twenty letters combined.

(b) There was a man who bought a thing;

The thing he bought he did not want;

Every Day Puzzles.

One man escapes all the diseases that flesh is heir to and is killed on the railroad; another man goes through half a dozen wars without a scratch and then dies of whooping cough.

Good people die and bad people live. The man who is fat with health can't get employment, and the man who is making money hand over hand has to give up his business on account of ill health.

You will sometimes see a man planting trees around his place for shade, and, at the same time, you will see another cutting down all the trees around his house because they produce too much moisture.

ORCHARD AND GARDEN.

SUBJECTS RELATING TO FAMILY AND MARKET GARDENS.

Growing Strawberry Plants from Runners.

The Present Popular Mode of Propagating Pot Grown Plants Explained in Detail for the Benefit of Amateurs.

The varieties of strawberries mainly cultivated in this country are propagated from the runners. Of late years leading fruit growers have largely practiced the plan of plunging pots filled with rich soil in the beds and letting the roots strike into these, then when well rooted, the young plants can be taken up and moved with perfect safety. The plants thus propagated are known as pot grown plants and will yield a moderate crop the following season. Pot grown plants have become a distinct feature with the strawberry culturist and are specially prized by amateurs. Plants propagated in this manner are more expensive than to allow the runners to take root in the ordinary way, but in view of their early fruiting and the greater certainty of the young plants thriving, they are very popular.



PLANTS POTTED—PLANT TURNED OUT OF POT.

In the annexed cut, for which thanks are due to Mr. J. T. Lovett, of Little Silver, N. J., are shown plants potted out of a pot ready for planting, with the earth in which it has rooted well molded. Thus the young plant is in the same earth in which it was first struck and is not disturbed by transplanting.

The Puritan Hybrid Tea Rose.

Among new varieties of roses presented to the public under high testimonials, within a few years past, is the Puritan, a hybrid tea. A three years' test has, of course, brought enlightenment as to its real excellences and demerits, and a Philadelphia correspondent writing in Garden and Forest points out some of these. He says that it has not proved to be a commercial success, and does not seem to be adapted to our climate, at least as a forcing rose. One great objection to it is its tendency to produce a large percentage of unfurled flowers during the winter months, though this trouble has been partially removed by grafting it on manetti, by which means a more vigorous growth and better flowers have been secured than when the rose is grown on its own roots. But even under the most favorable circumstances the large proportion of knobby, greenish colored flowers has been a noticeable feature in a house planted with the Puritan.

Another objection to this rose urged by some lovers of the beautiful is that the growth and flower stems are so erect and coarse as to give a very stiff effect unless most carefully arranged, though it must be admitted even by these critics that a large bunch of long-stemmed Puritans loosely arranged in a vase is very beautiful indeed.

One point in favor of the Puritan is that it is an excellent keeper, retaining its freshness after cutting for as long a time as any variety with which we are familiar. In regard to treatment, it may be said that in the establishment of its introducer (where probably as good a result has been obtained with the Puritan anywhere in this country) it was planted in moderately light loam on shallow benches, on which the depth of soil was from four to five inches.

Freezies from Seeds.
Vick says: The different kinds of freezies are increased from seeds much more readily than most bulbous plants, or rather they attain a flowering size in much less time than the majority of them. From seeds sown in early spring and kept in a warm structure plants may be obtained that will flower during the summer, so that in their case at the most not more than six months will elapse between the time of sowing and the appearance in which to sow the seed consists of equal parts of loam, well decayed leaf mold and silver sand, while the pot or pan intended for the purpose must be thoroughly well drained, for in all stages of growth good drainage is absolutely

necessary to the welfare of the freezies. In about a fortnight the young plants will make their appearance above ground, and when large enough to handle they must be pricked off, a good plan being to put four or five in a small pot, as they can then be shifted on when necessary without further disturbance of the roots.

Errors in Landscape Gardening.

The object of the so-called landscape gardener in many cases seems to be to have as many walks as possible where none needed, to plant trees and shrubs in inappropriate places, to use as many plants as possible, without regard to suitability says Popular Gardening. It is surely worth the attention, not only of those engaged in the business, but of gentlemen who have country houses, for every one doing such work should at least consider the fundamental features of landscape art. There can be no stereotyped plans for the embellishment of grounds, each domain calls for different treatment. The natural surroundings should be the first consideration and not ignored, and yet with all this malpractice, and although we have but few good works which treat the subject in a right manner, it is evident that we are slowly progressing.



SCOTT'S EMULSION CURES
CONSUMPTION
SCROFULA
BRONCHITIS
COTCHES
COLDS
Waiting Diseases

Wonderful Flesh Producer.

Scott's Emulsion is not a secret remedy. Co-tanning the stimulating Hypophosphates and Pure Norwegian Cod Liver Oil, the pot is of both being largely increased. It is used by Physicians all over the world.

PALATABLE AS MILK.
Sold by all Druggists, 50c. and \$1.00.



That Old, Reliable Killer of Pain.

Whether Internal or External,
Pain of Pain Killers could have a place in every Factory, Machine Shop and Mill, in every Farm, and in every House. Always ready for immediate use, not only for Accidents, Cuts, Bruises, etc., but for Head Complaints, such as Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cholera Infantum, and other Colds, Coughs, Neuralgia, etc., etc.

Price 25 Cents per Bottle.

DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO. Limited.
Wholesale Agents, Montreal.

The Best is Cheapest.

Farmers' Advocate & Home Magazine.

Every farmer should read the leading and only independent publication devoted to his business. Thousands say there is none equal to it, and no dollar expended from the farm returns so much good. It treats on all branches connected with the farm, and is highly prized by the ladies and children; it has been named a favorite from the time of its first issue; it has saved the farmers millions of dollars by checking the introduction and spread of contagious stock diseases; it has increased the receipts from our cereals by millions of dollars. Commended by City and County Councils and Agricultural Societies. Agents wanted. Sample copies free. Address: FARMER'S ADVOCATE OFFICE, London, Canada.

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—IS THE—

Short & Direct Line

TO THE EAST.

Through trains leave Winnipeg daily (except

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Port Arthur, London, Toronto,

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Ottawa, Portland, Quebec,

Halifax, St. John, Boston,

New York and all other points in

Ontario, Quebec, and the Maritime

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No Change of Cars Between Win-

ipeg and Montreal.

At North Bay direct connection is made

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Railways for Toronto and all points in

Western Ontario.

THROUGH SLEEPING CAR SERVICE

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and Toronto.

ELEGANT DINING CARS

attached to all through trains.

SECOND-CLASS SLEEP-

ING CARS

When you can't travel by this line and

avoid unpleasant transfers and trouble in

ARRIVED!
Direct from Eastern Manufacturers.
One Carload of
**Parlor Suites,
Bed-room suites,
Lounges,
Easy Chairs,
Sideboards,
Tables,
Chairs of all sorts.**
These Goods will be sold at the Low-
est Cash price and we would request
intending purchasers to give us a call.
We guarantee Goods and Prices to
suit every one.
G. H. V. BULYEA.

JUST RECEIVED!
D. M. FERRY & CO'S
Flower and Garden Seeds
IN GREAT VARIETY AT
QU'APPÉLLE
MEDICAL HALL,
In "The Progress" Building.
A CAREFULLY ASSORTED STOCK OF
DRUGS, CHEMICALS,
PATENT MEDICINES,
TOILET ARTICLES,
TOGETHER WITH A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
Books, Stationery & Fancy Goods,
FORMING A FIRST CLASS DRUG & STATIONERY STORE.
Horse and Cattle Medicines a Speciality.
Physicians Prescriptions and Family Recipes Carefully Compounded
PRICES RIGHT.
WM. BRYDON,
(Late Examiner of the Ontario College of Pharmacy.)
Qu'Appelle, Oct. 18, 1888.
MANAGER

THE WANZER
SEWING MACHINES!
Received the following unprecedented distinctions at the
Vienna Exhibition, 1873:
TWO MEDALS OF MERIT.
A distinction not obtained by any other Sewing Machine at the Exhibition. ONE GRAND SILVER MEDAL for the best Family and Manufacturing Sewing Machine.
The Emperor of Austria conferred upon Mr. E. M. Wanzer, THE IRON CROSS, and knighted him with the order of FRANZ JOSEPH THE FIRST, for his valuable services in the Sewing Machine business, which were the highest honors conferred at the Exhibition. Mr. Wanzer is the only Sewing Machine manufacturer in Great Britain or its Colonies who received those distinguished honors.
JAMES WEIDMAN, AGENT

The Canada North-West Land Co.
(LIMITED.)
Offer for Sale
SELECTED FARM LANDS
In Manitoba and the North-West Territories.
Near the Canadian Pacific Railway Main Line
A large proportion of this Company's lands is in thickly settled districts.
For information, Prices and Maps, apply at the offices of the Company, 14 Castle street, Edinburgh, Scotland; 75 Lombard street, London, England; 181 Main street, Winnipeg, Manitoba.
W. B. SCARTH
MANAGING DIRECTOR FOR CANADA
Canadian Pacific Railway Town Lots.
THE TOWN SITE TRUSTEES OFFER FOR SALE
Building Sites at all Stations on Main Line of above Railway
Between Brandon and Calgary
W. B. SCARTH, Trustee.
AGENT IN QU'APPÉLLE FOR LANDS AND TOWN LOTS.
LESLIE GORDON,

QU'APPELLE OBSERVATORY.

Readings of the thermometers for the week ending Wednesday, May 8th, 1889.

	Maximum.	Minimum.
Thursday, May 2	65	33
Friday, May 3	74	39
Saturday, May 4	71	47
Sunday, May 5	67	58
Monday, May 6	73	37
Tuesday, May 7	59	32
Wednesday, May 8	37	29

	WIND VELOCITY AND DIRECTION.	WIND VELOCITY AND DIRECTION.
Thursday, May 2	6 m. 1 p.m. 6 p.m.	6 m. 1 p.m. 6 p.m.
Friday, May 3	8 25 34	8 25 34
Saturday, May 4	8 25 34	8 25 34
Sunday, May 5	8 25 34	8 25 34
Monday, May 6	8 25 34	8 25 34
Tuesday, May 7	8 25 34	8 25 34
Wednesday, May 8	8 25 34	8 25 34

Barometer, highest 30.39, 6 a.m. 2nd inst; lowest 29.13, 6 p.m., 6th inst.

The Qu'Appelle Progress

The Leading Paper in
East Assiniboia.

Only \$1.00 a Year in Advance.

FRIDAY, MAY 10, 1889.

A Novelty.



Clara—What are you going to do to create a sensation this winter, Mabel?
Mabel—I believe I shall go upon the stage. What shall you do?
Clara—I shall stay off the stage. That is getting to be quite a startling novelty.
—Once a Week.

Home & Gossip.

Little Local Links in the Town's
Chain of History.

QU'APPELLE.

—The Emerald Trio have arrived and begin their meetings to-night.

—Mr. Archibald McDonald was in from the Fort on Monday.

—We had a grand three day's rain this week and vegetation is booming.

—Dear reader, you are invited to attend the meetings of the Emerald Trio of Royal Templars.

—The preparations for the celebration of the Queen's Birthday are being vigorously conducted.

—Pure bred White Leghorns eggs for hatching \$1.50 for setting of 13, at The Progress office.

—The Rev. Arthur Krauss has been appointed incumbent of St. Peter's Anglican church here.

—Found on Good Friday, south of Qu'Appelle, a child's dress. Owner can obtain same at this office.

—Mr. A. J. Baker, immigration agent now at Brandon, was in town on Sunday, Monday and Tuesday.

—Dr. P. E. Siz, M.R.C.D.S., Surgeon Dentist, formerly of Toronto, Ont., of Siz & Keown, of Regina and Moosemen, will visit Qu'Appelle, at the Leland House, on the 20th and 21st inst, for the practice of his profession.

Arrangements are being made to hold a concert in the immigration building on the evening of the Queen's Birthday. The proceeds to be applied on the building fund of the Methodist parsonage in this town. No pains will be spared to make this a capital concert. Admission 50 cents each.

—The Emerald Trio of Royal Templars are gentlemen of good musical talents who are working under the auspices of the Dominion Council of the Order. They are earnest Christian men sent out to carry on Gospel Temperance work wherever there are Councils. Officer, Qu'Appelle. Come! we are fortunate in securing their services for a week's meetings to be held in the Methodist church beginning on this Friday night. The public are invited to attend these meetings.

—Children's Temperance meeting in the school house to-morrow afternoon at 15 o'clock to be conducted by the Emerald Trio of Royal Templars.

—It will do you good to hear the music and singing of the Emerald Trio of Royal Templars. Public meetings every evening next week in the Methodist church.

—Mr. R. Dundas Strong's numerous friends will be pleased to learn that he is sufficiently recovered from his recent illness to be able to again attend to business.

—Rev. Mr. Drummond, from Kingston, Ont., passed through here the past week on his way to Carleton Place. He preached in the Presbyterian church last Sunday.

—Delegates were chosen at the meeting of the Liberal-Conservative Association held on the 8th inst., to attend the Central Association to meet at Broadview on June 13th.

—At the Leland: A. A. Green, C. Garden, C. F. Church, O. E. Marey, F. Lightcap, Winnipeg; Hillyard Mitchell, A. McNeil, Duke Lake; J. Cranston, Smith's Falls; J. R. McPhail, Prince Albert; Justice Richardson, Dixie; Watson, D. H. Gillespie, Regina; C. Woolhouse, Loon Creek; S. C. Matthews, Montreal; T. J. Haunah, Moose Jaw; W. R. Hare, Kenilworth; W. Sutherland, Fort Qu'Appelle.

—At the Queen's: H. Sangster, W. M. Leishman, Montreal; W. H. Smith, F. C. Gormley, G. Gormley, Serpent River; G. Hubbell, C. Bell, W. Rae, A. Currie, T. Atkinson, Moose Jaw; J. Mundre, F. Metcalfe, Toronto; A. Harris, Brantford; T. Agnew, T. Blackwood, Winnipeg; A. Currie and wife, Tilsonburg; J. Monteith, Harrison; A. Montgomery, Indian Head; C. Morphy, Regina; T. McMaster, Calgary; A. Malloy and family, Ontario.

—Mr. H. Slater came from England to Qu'Appelle on the 20th inst., and accidentally meeting Mr. Burghall went to stay with him until he could get settled. He almost immediately took sick with gastric fever supposed to have been contracted on the voyage which resulted in inflammation of the bowels, from which he died yesterday. Mr. Slater was so well pleased with this country that he had written for his son to come out. Word of his death has been cabled home. His remains will be interred in the cemetery on Saturday at 14 o'clock.

—The Emerald Trio will begin a series of meetings in this town under the auspices of the Royal Templars, the first of which will be a public meeting in Methodist church this Friday evening at 20 o'clock. Children's meeting in the school house Saturday (tomorrow) afternoon at 15 o'clock. In the evening a Gospel Temperance meeting will be held in the Methodist church at 20 o'clock. On Sunday afternoon a mass meeting will be held in the Presbyterian church at 16 o'clock, and in the Methodist church at 20.15. Every evening next week Gospel Temperance meetings will be held in the Methodist church to which the public are invited.

VESTRY MEETING.

The annual vestry meeting of St. Peter's church was held on Easter Monday, the 22nd April, when the church wardens presented the following report:

We, the church wardens, beg to submit our fifth annual report. Last Easter the Rev. G. B. Childs had just been installed as Incumbent, but much to our regret was compelled to resign very shortly afterwards on account of failure of health. On the departure of his Lordship the Bishop for England, which took place early last summer, the Rev. W. G. Lyon was appointed to take charge of this parish, a duty which he has most faithfully discharged. While laboring under considerable disability, he has had, however, an assistance of the Rev. W. H. Dean, whose visiting among the outlying portions of the parish has been much appreciated. We desire to acknowledge the substantial aid which we have received during the past year from the Womans Guild, formerly called the Ladies Aid Society, and which consists

of 13 members. These ladies have by their industry earned some \$63. They bore the expense of some necessary alterations to the vestry, and furnished a new dossal with brass rod rings and brackets, besides having undertaken the decoration of our church on the various festivals and otherwise assisted in church work.

The financial statement shows a slight falling off in the offertories, but a considerable increase in the contributions to the clergy stipend in this connection. We desire to call the attention of the vestry to the fact that the congregation of St. Chad's, which have, we believe, promised to contribute to this fund, and are morally bound to do so, have never contributed anything. If this portion of the parish would pay its fair share and the expenses of our own church reduced somewhat, we might very well be able to contribute to the Diocesan Fund the amount called for by the executive committee of the Synod, and indeed if His Lordship the Bishop can arrange to relieve our Incumbent of his connection with the College as he has recently been petitioned to do, and to appoint the Rev. W. G. Lyon to the Incumbency, we have great hope that our financial contributions would be materially enhanced.

The thanks of the vestry are due to the Bro. Superior for his services as organist during the last twelve months, as also to the members of the choir.

We beg to submit our financial statement as follows:

CLERGY STIPEND FUND.	
Total collected as per Cash Book	\$108.55
Contributed from offertories	60.00
Balance carried from last Easter	101.80
	\$269.35.

By Treasurer of Diocese	\$260.00
Expenses in connection with	1.40
Balance	81.95
	\$269.35.

OFFERTORIES ACCOUNT.	
Total collected	\$206.15
Special contributions by	
Women's Guild	24.50
Balance at last Easter	\$38.37
	\$269.42.

By Clergy Stipend	\$60.00
Doct on Church	10.00
Repairs to Vestry	14.50
Insurance	28.00
By Taxes, Statute Labor, and Stable lot	3.70
Harvest Thanksgiving Collection	18.75
Sermon's Salary	52.00
Sundries	11.65
Light and Fuel	45.90
Balance	24.92
	\$269.42.

To Balance	
Clergy Stipend Fund	\$81.95
Offertories Account	24.92
	\$106.87.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Signed,
LESLIE GORDON,
J. B. MILLIKEN,
Wardens.

The accounts having been audited by Messrs. Cowan and Jagger, the report was received and adopted. Votes of thanks having been passed to the several church officers and workers, the meeting adjourned for the election of officers till the next Vicar was appointed.

A special meeting of the congregation was then held for the election of Lay Delegates to the Synod, when Messrs. R. Dundas Strong and Leslie Gordon were elected Delegates for the present year.

At an adjourned vestry meeting held yesterday, the Rev. Arthur Krauss in the chair, Mr. R. Dundas Strong was nominated Vicar's Churchwarden and Mr. Harold Jagger, People's Churchwarden, and the following Vestrymen were elected: Messrs. Cowan, Henley, Boyce, Skinner, Sperling, Leslie Gordon, J. G. Milne, Burghall and Osler, with W. Syme Redpath as Vestry Clerk for the ensuing year.

MARKET PRICES.

Wheat, No. 1 hard, is 80c.	
Oats, 22c to 25c.	
Barley, 30c to 40c.	
Beef, live weight, 40c per lb.	
Beef, dressed, 7c	
Pork, dressed, 8c	
Mutton, dressed, 12c	
Potatoes, 20c to 25c per bush.	
Cabbage, 12c per lb.	
Butter, 20c	
Eggs, 10c per doz.	
Chickens, 12c per lb.	
Turkeys, 12c per lb.	
Geese, 12c per lb.	
B. C. Salmon, 18c per lb.	

Chisholm M. P. for New Westminster, B. C., is still very low and it is next to impossible that he will recover.

ROUND 'EM UP.

Two Car Loads of

British Columbia Mares

AND

Saddle and Buggy Horses

Have been brought to Qu'Appelle by undersigned.

They are First Class Stock and will be sold cheap for cash or good joint notes.

The band will remain at Qu'Appelle till after May 25th.

CHAS. MACDOUGALL.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Rev. N. Lindsay, B.A.

QU'APPELLE.

Services every Sunday evening at 19 o'clock. Sunday School at 10 o'clock. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening at 20 o'clock.

BALGONIE.

Service in C. P. R. Station, Balgonie, every second Sunday at 14 o'clock.

\$10 Reward.

POLLED ANGUS BULL, eleven months old, last seen near Mr. George Gibson's farm, on Monday, the 29th ult. Above Reward will be paid for information leading to the recovery of the bull which will lead to his recovery.
May 1st, 1889.

LOST.

A BROWN Leather Purse, between A Town and Section 2, Tp. 18, R. 15, containing a sum of money and cheques. A Reward of Five Dollars will be given to the finder on leaving it at the Progress Office.
Qu'Appelle, May 3, 1889.

NOTICE.

Annual General Meeting South Qu'Appelle Building Society, (Limited).

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the annual general meeting of the Shareholders of the above Society will be held at the office of the Secretary, on Walsh street, in the Town of Qu'Appelle, on Thursday, 23rd May next, at 14 o'clock, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year and the consideration of the business of the Society generally.
By order of the Board,
LESLIE GORDON, Secretary.

Dated at Qu'Appelle this 29th April, A. D., 1889.

Notice.

A S I HAVE retired from the Hotel business and intend going extensive into farming, I must insist upon all those indebted to me to call and settle either by cash or note.
G. S. DAVIDSON.
Qu'Appelle, March 28, 1889.



Mail Contract.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 17th May next, for the conveyance of her Majesty's Mails, on proposed Contracts for four years over each one of the following routes from the 1st July next.

Planning and Railway Station, twelve times per week; computed distance 4 miles.
Sintaluta and Railway Station, three times per week; computed distance 1 mile.
Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contracts may be seen and blank forms of Tender obtained at the Post Offices of Planning and Sintaluta and at this office.
W. W. McLEOD,
Post Office Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's office, Winnipeg, 1st April, 1889.

Stallion for Service, 1889, at Sec. 14, Tp. 19, R. 12.

THE HANDSOME bright bay, General Purpose Stallion, "Dandy," three years old, 14 hands high, weighs about 1200 lbs. was bred by the Bell Farming Company, is a good worker and his stock can be seen on the farm. Terms, six dollars, 40 per cent off for cash at time of service; no return ten dollars.

FRED. T. SKINNER,

Lakeview Farm,

Katopse

April 25, 1889.

TREES.

NATIVE Maple for spring planting, averaging about two feet high, well rooted. Price, \$3.00 per hundred. Trees from 6 to 9 feet, 25 cents each.
JOHN FOTHERINGHAM,
Sec. 34, T. 15, R. 8.
Griffith, March 14, 1889.

BRICK FOR SALE

IN ANY QUANTITY

AT THE

Qu'Appelle Brick Yard.

J. DOOLITTLE.

FRANK MARWOOD

SUCCESSOR TO T. WELSH,

General Blacksmith

Practical Horse-shoer.

A trial solicited from parties having lame or interfering horses. First Shoes made to order and satisfaction guaranteed.

WORK DONE CHEAP FOR CASH

THOMSON & NELSON

FORWARDERS.

AND DEALERS IN

Lumber, Lath, Shingles

DOORS, SASH

Building Paper, etc

Office West of C. P. R. Station.

QU'APPELLE.

BRANCH at FORT QU'APPELLE



J. G. McKENZIE,

Merchant Tailor

QU'APPELLE STATION.

Fit and Workmanship

Guaranteed.

TERMS CASH.

J. Burghall & Sons,

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P. O. Box 409, Qu'Appelle

Jobbing Punctually attended to.

Estimates Free.

Designs furnished or Drafts made when Required.